

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
For One Year.....\$1.00  
For Six Months......50  
For Three Months......25

## GREAT CANAL OPENED

WATER TURNED INTO CHICAGO DRAINAGE DITCH.

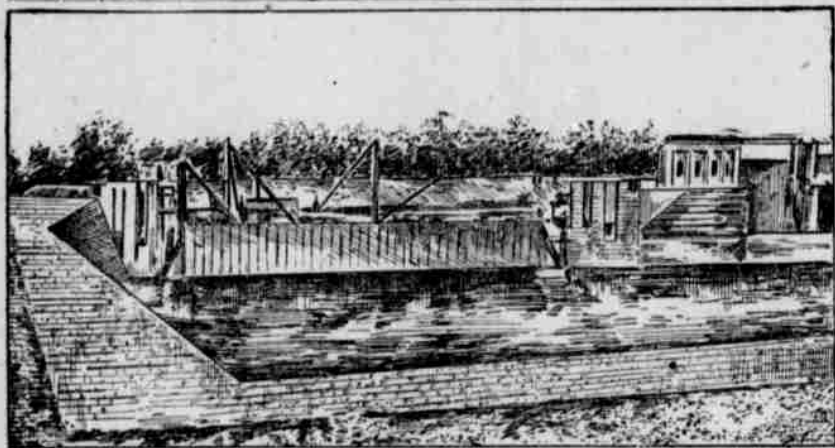
At a Cost of \$33,000,000, the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes are Connected by a Canal Twenty-eight Miles Long—Immense Engineering Feat.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Tuesday morning water was turned into Chicago's great \$33,000,000 drainage canal and began to flow toward Lockport, where it fell into the Des Moines river, and thence through the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. There had been so many delays and so much talk of injunctions and opposition of various kinds that the assurance that the canal had actually been opened came in the nature of a surprise, even to those who had kept closest track of the great enterprise from its inception.

While Chicago has turned the course of a river and caused water to flow in a direction contrary to that indicated by the natural slope of the land, in reality it has but carried into effect a suggestion of Peregrine made in 1674, when he wrote: "We can easily go to Florida in boats and by a good navigation. There would be but one canal to make, by cutting only one-half a league of prairie to pass from the lake of the Illinois into St. Louis river."

The dimensions of the canal are larger than those of any other channel mentioned and it bears the distinction of being the only ship canal designed to carry a large volume of water. Primarily constructed to divert the flow of sewage from Lake Michigan through the Des Moines and Illinois rivers to the Mississippi, it serves a more magnificent purpose as a connecting link between the chain of lakes and rivers, and establishing water communication between the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

A little over seven years ago, or, to be exact, on Sept. 3, 1892, the first spadeful of earth on Chicago's great sanitary canal was turned. The work was begun on the rock cut below Lemont on the line between Cook and Will counties.



BEAR TRAP DAM, LOCKPORT.

Since that time work has been going on constantly. About \$33,000,000 has been expended, and employment has been given to thousands, all in order that the city of Chicago might have an adequate method of disposing of its sewage so as not to injure the health of its own citizens, or, for that matter, of anybody.

This stupendous expenditure of money, however, was much more than was necessary to create a canal for the disposal of sewage. In order to get a permit to build the canal the sanitary trustees were obliged to submit to the plans of the Government for a canal big enough not only to carry off the necessary sewage, but to form the connecting link for the great ship canal that will one day connect the great lakes with the gulf. Innumerable difficulties have been placed in the way of the construction of the canal. Nature interposed miles of solid rock, but the people of the Illinois and Mississippi valleys interposed objections that it proved much more troublesome to surmount. They claimed that the sewage of Chicago would endanger the health of the inhabitants of Joliet and St. Louis and other cities.

The part of the canal into which the water is now flowing begins at the south branch of the Chicago river at Robey street, Chicago, and continues southward in an entirely artificial channel until it reaches Lockport, a distance of twenty-eight miles. At Lockport the large controlling works which will regulate the flow of water are situated. Between Chicago and Lockport the fall is only about seven feet. In the next four miles the fall is about forty feet, and were it not for the dam and sluice gates at Lockport, the flow of water would be so great as to render the Chicago river too



COMPLETED CHANNEL IN JOLIET.

swift for navigation. The water can be turned off almost as easily as the flow from a hydrant may be stopped by turning a faucet. Below the controlling works the channel widens out to about 500 feet, forming a basin in which the largest lake steamers can be easily turned.

The canal has been constructed in strict conformity with the requirements of the law under which the sanitary district of Chicago was organized, and is of sufficient capacity to maintain a constant flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute with a current not exceeding one mile an hour. The flow of water is to be twenty-two feet in depth and the rock sections are 100 feet in width. Provision is made for a flow of water that will easily carry off the sewage of the city when it reaches a population of 3,000,000.

Patronize those who advertise.

# Crawford Co. Avalanche

O. PALMER,

VOLUME XXI.

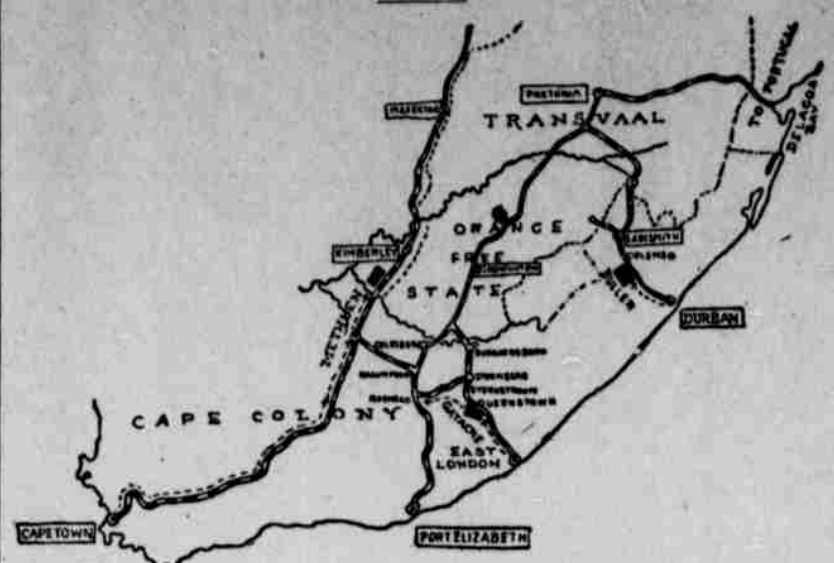
JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.

Publisher and Proprietor.

NUMBER 47.

## THE VALUE OF DELAGOA BAY.



The above map will show at a glance the value to Great Britain of the possession of Delagoa Bay, while the following table of distances shows how the transfer of Lorenzo Marques to Britain would mean the almost instant death-blow to all the Boer hopes:

Distances.	Miles.
Cape Town to Kimberley.....	617
East London to Queenstown.....	153
East London to Burgersdorp.....	243
Durban to Ladysmith.....	188
Ladysmith to Pretoria.....	202
Delagoa Bay to Pretoria.....	319
Sea distances.	
Southampton to Cape Town.....	5,350
Cape Town to Port Elizabeth.....	428
Cape Town to Durban.....	850
Cape Town to Delagoa Bay.....	1,160

## M'COY WHIPS MAHER.

Big Peter is Easily Knocked Out in the Fifth Round.

The young Indiana pugilist, known to fight patrons as "Kid" McCoy, but whose real name is Norman Solby, surprised a crowd of 6,000 spectators at the Coney Island Sporting Club by knocking out Peter Maher of Ireland in the fifth round. There was never a period, correspondents say, when Maher classed with his opponent in scientific methods, although at one time it seemed probable that McCoy might give way before the rugged

## NEAR THE 100,000,000 MARK.

Population of the United States May Reach Nine Figures.

The war with Spain gave to Uncle Sam a substantial addition to his already big family of children and sundry calculations there are who predict that the 100,000,000 mark will be passed when the census of 1900 is taken. The best estimates, however, indicate that the total will fall 12,000,000 or thereabouts short of the eighth cipher.

There were 62,622,250 inhabitants in the United States ten years ago, according to the last census. Secretary Gage's actuary of the Treasury computes the present population between Maine and California, Alaska and Key West, at 78,148,000. To this must be added the peoples brought under the stars and stripes by the war with Spain and by the annexation of Hawaii, to say nothing of Cuba, Porto Rico and Guam.

It is probable that for a decade or two longer the United States must be content to remain in the fourth place in point of population among the nations of the earth. China, despite encroachments upon her territory, still holds the lead, with 402,080,000 men, women and children within her borders; the British empire next, with 281,067,874 subjects; and the Russian empire is third, 129,211,113 persons owing allegiance to the czar.

No other nation, however, can show such a rapid increase as that of the United States. George Washington was President of a nation numbering fewer than 3,000,000 individuals. It took twenty years for the population to double. In 1810 it was 7,239,881, in 1820 it had reached only 9,633,822, and ten years later the total was 12,866,020. From this time on it advanced by leaps and bounds. In 1840 it was 17,069,453, in 1850 it was 23,191,876, in 1860 it had reached 31,443,221, and thirty years ago the census showed a population of 38,558,371. It did not pass the half-century mark until 1880, when it was 50,155,783, and the last enumeration, 1890, gave a total of 62,622,250.

Owing to immigration from all parts of the earth, the population showed a wide cosmopolitan range even before the recent acquisition of new territory. The Philippines, however, will make a considerable addition to the list of races governed by the constitution. They will add no less than thirty new names to American panoply.

## PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Altar Drapery Catches Fire at Mass in Holyoke, Mass.

The New Year's merriment in the Sacred Heart Church at Holyoke, Mass., early New Year's morning came near ending in a frightful loss of life through a panic. There were 1,500 people in the church, and even the vestry and aisles were filled. The Rev. P. B. Phelan was celebrating mass when one end of the light drapery covering the altar was blown against a lighted candle.

The next moment the entire front of the chancel was a mass of flames. A cry of "Fire" went up from a dozen throats, and then followed a scene of confusion which for a moment promised to result in a repetition of the burning of the Church of the Precious Blood in 1874, when seventy-five men lost their lives. Men sprang to their feet and ran shrieking toward the exits. The aisles became filled with a solid, struggling mass of humanity. Men and women were trampled upon in their mad frenzy to escape. Cries and prayers filled the auditorium.

A great loss of life was only averted by the coolness of a dozen men, who with quick presence of mind extinguished the flames before they had made further headway, and by cool words quieted the excited crowd. As it was a number were injured, though not seriously.

One of the agencies through which the English war office is supplied with news and the army in the field with orders is a military bicycle corps, recently organized in Cape Town. This is the first time such a corps has seen active service in the field, although all the standing armies now have such couriers.

A pet cat saved the life of Storekeeper Frank Sidney, at Fiddlersburg, Del. There was a blaze in the store, and Sidney's room, where he was asleep, was filled with smoke, but he was awakened by the cat walking over him and mewing in his face.

Fifty short, practical dairy rules for the production and handling of pure milk, printed on large cardboards, have been distributed by the tens of thousands among American farmers by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Interstate commerce commission has extended the time to Aug. 1, 1900, to allow railroads to equip cars with automatic couplers.

There were 2,473 locomotives built in the United States in 1899. Beats '98 by 568.

## WORTHY OF HIS HIRE

PROSPERITY BRINGS A BIG BOON TO LABOR.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Operatives Receive Increase of Wages in the Textile Factories of New England and the South.

The wage-earner's share in the general prosperity is coming to him in liberal allotments. On top of the vast increase in wages paid, as shown by the recent industrial census of the American Protective Tariff League, covering conditions as they existed in March, 1899, have come additional increases since that time which affect millions of men who work for wages and other millions dependent upon them. Last week some 60,000 operatives in the great cotton manufacturing centers of New England were granted a liberal advance in wages. Next come the 26,000 workers in the mills controlled by the American Wool Company, who have just secured an increase of 10 per cent.

Last, and most significant of all, since it shows how irresistibly contagious is the epidemic of higher wages in prosperous times, and because it brings the wage rate of that section more nearly to a parity with the wage rate of competing localities in the North, comes the announcement from Augusta, Ga., that the cotton manufacturers of that city are to raise the wages of their eight thousand employees on January 1. This is regarded as an indication that other mill men of the South will also take action on the question.

Manufacturers in the North, with very few exceptions, now have granted an advance, and the step has been taken in spite of the knowledge that if wages in the South remained unchanged New England manufacturers would be placed at a decided disadvantage. The news from Georgia, therefore, is welcome intelligence to Northern manufacturers.

It is estimated that by January 1 from a hundred and forty to a hundred and fifty thousand cotton mill operatives in the North will be working under an advance of wages, and that the advance in the South will bring the total in the United States to above a hundred and sixty thousand.

All this is in perfect accord with the claim that protection tends to increase wages by increasing the sum total of employment. The cotton and woolen manufacturers of the United States have a stronger grip than ever before upon the great home market with its 75,000,000 of liberal buyers. Hence the rise in wages. The connection is obvious and indisputable.—American Economist.

## Golden Days in the West.

The recent new discoveries of zinc and lead in Southern Missouri, which have given a spur to industry all over the State, is only one of the factors which are giving an impetus to the business and social development of this section. The gold discoveries in Colorado, Montana and other mining States, which are frequently chronicled, do not attract much attention, but they are contributing to the immense increase in the production of that metal in the United States which is taking place every year, and which is likely to score a bigger gain this year than in any previous time since the California and Pike's Peak gold fields were first opened.

These are particularly balmy days for the Western States. The great grain crops are contributing their quota to the sum of the factors which are making 1899 the most prosperous year which the West has ever known. The gains of this region are reflected in the tables of bank clearances published every week, the returns of the earnings of the railroads centering in this section, which are given to the public occasionally, and the totals of the transactions of the postoffices, which are given out by the government every month or two. The figures for the postoffices, which have just been furnished from Washington, show a gain in every Western city, the increase in some cases being almost without example in its extent.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Numerous paragraphs in the territorial newspapers show that New Mexico is making rapid progress, and that prosperity prevails in every county. The mining industry shows a remarkable development. New mines are being opened, and old ones are being worked to their full capacity. Every town in the territory reports business good and buildings in course of erection. No part of the United States is making more substantial progress than New Mexico. Towns, mines, ranches, schools, railroads, in fact everything in the territory shows prosperity. All that is needed is continuous Republican prosperity and Statehood. With these boons the people will do the rest and make New Mexico one of the richest and best portions of the United States.—Albuquerque Citizen.

## They Tell a Cheering Story.

A recent issue of the South Bend Tribune, a newspaper which is thoroughly representative of Republican sentiment in that garden spot region of prosperity and enlightenment, North Indiana, contains an interesting budget of expressions by local business men concerning the remarkable degree of business health which prevails in that thriving city. The Tribune says:

"Besides business houses which have come here many people have been drawn in by the general need of more workmen of a good class in some of the factories. This has swelled the population, which is variously estimated at

from 33,000 to nearly 40,000. It is stated that the new city directory presents enough names to make the estimate of population over 39,000. Few people are out of work if they really desire to labor. Some factories are running over time with the largest forces in their history, which, coupled with the splendid state of commercial interests, speaks volumes for South Bend as an active, growing and progressive business center."

Uniform testimony to improved conditions and an increased volume of business is given in these interviews with the wholesale and retail merchants of South Bend. They all tell a cheering story of the changes wrought by McKinley "prosperity."

## Small Cause for Comfort.

It is said that Mr. Bryan is overjoyed at the election figures in Nebraska. We don't begrudge him whatever comfort he is able to get out of the result. If the number of votes cast in the State election for the Fusion ticket seems to suggest a compliment to Bryan, the prosperity of the State under the McKinley policy, as compared with the depression and misery which existed there under the Bryan policy, certainly reflects the utmost discredit on Mr. Bryan's pet policy. And it is not likely that the people of Nebraska will forget from whence their prosperity came when they come to vote on a national policy in a national election.

A State can afford to compliment a popular son at a State election. But Nebraska may sing a different song in 1900. Whether she does or not, though, the rest of the country will put a quietus on Bryan. President McKinley can take plenty of comfort out of the returns from the rest of the country, and the business men of the country can settle back in the assurance of continued prosperity.



These were the Christmas chimes of 1899.

Out of these evidences of prosperity can be drawn added reasons why the intelligent business and working men of the country should give their support to the party of sound money and protection in every contest which arises, whether in city, or State, or nation. The difference between good and bad legislation can be estimated by the difference between the good years we are now enjoying and the bad years of the Democratic regime.—San Francisco Call.

## Not Afraid Now.

Gold may be a cowardly fellow as claimed by the free silver metals in 1896, but it does not appear to be afraid to poke its head into this country while the Republicans are running things.—Springfield (Mo.) Republican.

## The Admirals' Answer.

When not engaged in any stupendous victories, the hero of the hour apparently occupies himself with saying good things, which are now closing in round him in a way to suggest the veil of clouds with which the Homerids shrouded their favorites. Says a writer in the Independent:

"At Singapore, where the Olympia stopped several days, the population is doubtless the most heterogeneous of all cities. There are Malays, Javanese, Dyaks, Chinese, Japanese, Parsees, Hindus, Klings, Tamals, English, Americans, French, Germans, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese. A British official was commenting upon it to Admiral Dewey and remarked:

"It is the most motley gathering ever. We have every race here unless it be the Tagals."

"Dewey could not resist the temptation to express a humorous thought, and said:

"I think if you communicate with Gen. Otis he will be glad to spare you a few thousand of them."

The latest in advertising. A new scheme of advertising was resorted to by a progressive business firm in a prosperous city in the South. The junior partner of the firm swore out a warrant for the arrest of the senior partner on the ground that he was selling goods below cost and that the firm was constantly losing money thereby.

The case came up in court, and the counsel for the senior partner asked for a postponement in order to have more time to prepare his case. The judge granted the request, but was fixed and the senior member released. As he left the courtroom the junior partner arose and exclaimed: "If he is released the sacrifice will go on!"

The news soon spread and the firm did a better business.

When the case was again called on plaintiff appeared and the charge was dismissed. The firm had succeeded in their object—advertisement.—Philadelphia Call.

## REBEL PLOT BALKED.

BOMBS AND FIREARMS DISCOVERED IN MANILA.

Insurgents Intended to Kill Foreign Consuls—Hoped Thereby to Create International Complications—Lawton's Funeral Furnished Opportunity.

Four explosive bombs, some firearms and 500 rounds of ammunition were found in a house in the center of Manila Sunday morning while the police were looking for Recarte, the insurgent leader, who was said to have gone to Manila in the hope of effecting an outbreak Saturday by taking advantage of the mobilization of the American troops at Gen. Lawton's funeral.

It was learned that the plot included the throwing of bombs among the foreign consuls attending the ceremony in order to bring about international complications. These, it seems, were to have been thrown from the Escalita's high buildings, but the avoidance of the Escalita by the funeral procession spoiled the plan.

The populace, it is thought, had been prepared for the attempt by a rumor circulated widely among the natives that Aguinaldo was in Manila and would personally lead the outbreak. The American authorities, having been advised of what was brewing, prepared for all contingencies.

Capt. Morrison, who commands the troops in the most turbulent district of the city, says he does not believe an actual uprising will ever occur, as the natives lack the resolution to take the first steps in a movement that would entail fighting at close quarters with the American troops.

An American advance in Cavite province, south of Manila, is expected shortly. Reliable reports from native spies show that there are upward of 2,000 organized insurgents under arms within a mile of Imus. They are strengthening their intrenchments and possess artillery.

Rebels Garrison Small Towns. At Novleta the Filipino intrenchments have been much strengthened since the Schwann's advance. A thousand of the enemy are in that vicinity and there are 600 at San Francisco de Malabon. From twelve to 100 garrison all the towns in the southern part of Cavite province and the same may be said of the towns in Batangas province.

The provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines hold quantities of hemp, which the people cannot market. As a consequence the population in that part of Luzon is suffering from lack of food. Rice now costs four times its normal price. It is estimated that 1,000 insurgents are intrenched at Calamba. Reports have also been received that 2,000 insurgents are occupying the important towns and patrol the country roads, and they are prepared to roll boulders down upon advancing troops.

Life along the coasts of the provinces of Cagayan and North and South Ilocos is resuming normal conditions. The American troops occupy the important towns and patrol the country roads. The natives implore the Americans to continue the occupation, to establish a settled government and to terminate the uncertainty, abuses and confiscations that have characterized the rule of the Tagalo revolutionists during the last eighteen months.

SIGNAL CORPS MEN LOST.

Members of Special Body Disappear in Philippines.

A Manila dispatch says that ten members of the signal corps under Lieut. Duffy have disappeared south of Vigan and are believed to have been taken prisoners by the insurgents. The men were striding freely south of Vigan to connect with a party under Lieut. Lenoir, who were constructing a line northward. When Duffy's men failed to appear a search was made and it was discovered his wires had been cut and telegraph poles destroyed.

Aguinaldo's wife, sisters and eighteen Filipinos have surrendered to Maj. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry at Bontoc, province of that name. Three Filipino officers also surrendered to Maj. March and the Filipinos gave up two Spanish and two American prisoners. The first movement of a general southern advance began when two battalions of the Thirty-ninth infantry landed and occupied Cagayan, on the south side of Laguna de Bay. Two Americans were killed and four were wounded. Twenty-four of the enemy's dead were found in one house. One hundred and fifty prisoners and four six-pounder rapid-fire guns were captured.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The percentage of women at Cornell is increasing rapidly.

There are 2,178 Japanese students in American colleges.

Roman Catholics are laying plans for a woman's college in Washington, D. C.

The total real estate belonging to Yale University is valued at over \$11,000,000.

Columbia University has received a total of \$12,000 as anonymous Christmas gifts.

Amherst students have petitioned the trustees for practical courses in Italian and Spanish.

The Cornell register shows an enrollment of 2,240 students, compared with 2,038 last year.

The course in the medical department at Bowdoin College has been changed from three to four years.

Johns Hopkins University has a novelty in a new course in the Malay language by Prof. Haupt.

At the Woman's College at Mount Holyoke a new department for teaching journalism has been started.

William A. Rogers of Buffalo, N. Y., has given \$5,000 for a scholarship in Sheffield Scientific School.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke is to lecture at the Western Reserve University this winter on English literature.

Dartmouth College is to have a new dormitory, built in colonial style, capable of accommodating sixty students.

At Cornell University the percentage of college graduates in the professional schools is the largest in their history.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.  
Sheriff.....Geo. F. Owens  
Clerk.....James W. Hartwick  
Register.....John Lewis  
Treasurer.....R. D. Connors  
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Patterson  
Judge of Probate.....S. C. E. at 8:30 every day.  
Judge of Common Pleas.....J. T. Wright  
Surveyor.....Wm. Blanton

SUPERVISORS.  
South Branch.....F. F. Richardson  
Deer Creek.....John Hanna  
Maple Forest.....F. R. Decker  
Grayling.....S. C. E. at 8:30 every day.  
Pretoria.....James Smith

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Whitt, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at 8:30 every day. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and a lecture in school room 13 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at 8:30 every day. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father E. Weber. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 288, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock before the fall of the moon, or on or before the fall of the moon.

J. F. HORN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. L. FORD, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 182, meets on the 1st and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. J. M. JONES, President.

JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 130—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, R. G.

C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.

P. D. BUCHAN, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 108—Meets every Saturday evening.

J. J. COLLIN, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 63, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. A. GHOULLEY, W. M.

Mrs. FRED NARRIN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R.

B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. GOWLETT, Lady Com.

Mrs. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.

H. A. POND, K. of R. S.

L. T. WRIGHT, C. G.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on or before the full of the moon.

JULIUS K. MERR, T. J. M.

F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Crawford County Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,  
PROPRIETORS.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Plas Land Bought and Sold on Commission.  
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.  
GRAYLING, MICH.  
Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER,  
Attorney at Law and Notary.

FIRE INSURANCE.  
Collections, conveying, payment of taxes and general insurance of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

## Remember...

we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job  
Printing

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.

A Trial Order